Case 2:09-cv-08139-PSG-JC Document 1 Filed 11/05/09 Page 1 of 59 Page ID #:1 FILED 1 ELIZABETH STAGGS WILSON, Bar No. 183160 email: estaggs-wilson@littler.com DOMINIC J. MESSIHA, Bar No. 204544 2 2009 NOV -5 PM 3: 43 e-mail: dmessiha@littler.com CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF. LOS ANGELES 3 CORINN JACKSON, Bar No. 239275 email: cjackson@littler.com LITTLER MENDELSON 4 A Professional Corporation 2049 Century Park East, Fifth Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067.3107 Telephone: 310.553.0308 5 6 Facsimile: 310.553.5583 7 Attorneys for Defendant 8 PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC. 9 10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 11 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 12 DONALD SCHWEINSBURG. Case No. individually, and on behalf of all others 13 CV09-8139 PSG (ICx) similarly situated, 14 **DEFENDANT PARAGON** Plaintiffs, SYSTEMS, INC.'S NOTICE OF 15 REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION TO V. FEDERAL COURT PURSUANT TO PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC., dba PARASYS, INC., and DOES 1 through 16 28 U.S.C. SECTIONS 1332 AND 1441 17 100, inclusive, [28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441] 18 Defendants. Trial Date: None set. Complaint Filed: September 28, 2009 19 (Los Angeles Superior Court) 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 ITTLER MENDELSON PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION 2049 Century Park East 5th Floor 5th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067,3107 310,553,0308

TO THE CLERK OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant Paragon Systems, Inc. ("Defendant"), contemporaneously with the filing of this Notice, hereby effects removal of the below referenced action from the Superior Court in the State of California for the County of Los Angeles to the United States District Court for the Central District of California. This removal is based on 28 U.S.C. sections 1332(d) (the Class Action Fairness Act), 1441(b) and 1332(a)(2) (Diversity of Citizenship), specifically, on the following grounds:

I.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE ARE PROPER.

A. Jurisdiction Under The Class Action Fairness Act

- 1. On February 18, 2005, the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA") was enacted. In relevant part, CAFA grants federal district courts original jurisdiction over civil class action lawsuits filed under federal or state law in which any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a state different from any defendant, and where the matter in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. CAFA authorizes removal of such actions in accordance with 28 U.S.C. section 1446. As set forth below, this case meets all of CAFA's requirements for removal, and is timely and properly removed by the filing of this Notice.
- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this case under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. section 1332(d), and this case may be removed pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. section 1441(a), in that it is a civil class action wherein: 1) the proposed class contains at least 100 members; 2) the primary defendants are not states, state officials or other governmental entities; 3) the total amount in controversy for all class members exceeds \$5 million and; 4) there is diversity between at least one class member and one defendant.
- 3. CAFA's minimal diversity requirement is satisfied when at least one plaintiff is a citizen of a state in which none of the defendants are citizens, when one

plaintiff is a citizen of a foreign state and one defendant is a U.S. citizen, or when one plaintiff is a U.S. citizen and one defendant is a citizen of a foreign state.

4. Here, the proposed class contains at least 100 members, the total amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million, and there is diversity between at least one class member and one defendant.

B. Diversity of Citizenship Jurisdiction

5. This Court also has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1332(a)(2), and this case may be removed pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. section 1441(a), in that it is a civil action wherein the amount in controversy for the named plaintiff exceeds the sum of seventy five thousand dollars (\$75,000), exclusive of interest and costs, and it is between "citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state." As set forth below, this case also meets all of Section 1332's requirements for removal and is timely and properly removed by the filing of this Notice.

II. STATUS OF THE PLEADINGS.

6. This lawsuit arises out of Plaintiff Donald Schweinsburg's ("Plaintiff") employment with Defendant. On September 28, 2009, Plaintiff filed a Complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, entitled DONALD SCHWEINSBURG, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY-SITUATED, PLAINTIFF v. PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC. DBA PARASYS, INC., AND DOES 1 THROUGH 100, INCLUSIVE, DEFENDANT, designated as Case No. BC422721. The Complaint asserts the following claims for relief: (1) Failure to Provide Meal and/or Rest Breaks (Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512); (2) Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements (Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174); (3) Failure to Pay Wages Due (Labor Code §§ 203-204, 510, and 1198); and (4) Unfair Business Practices under the Unfair Competition Act (Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208). A true and correct copy of the Summons and Complaint is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "A".

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- 7. On October 8, 2009, Defendant, through its agent for service of process, was served with a copy of a Summons and the Complaint.
- 8. As of the date of this Notice of Removal, no other parties have been named or served with the Summons and Complaint in this action.
- 9. On October 27, 2009, this matter was reassigned from Department 311 before Judge Carl. J. West to Department 39 before Judge Michael C. Solner. A true and correct copy of the Court's Order reassigning this matter is attached hereto as Exhibit "B."
- 10 On November 5, 2009, Defendant filed its Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles. A true and correct copy of Defendant's Answer is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "C".
- This Notice of Removal is timely filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1446(b) because Defendant has filed this Notice within 30 days after service of the Summons and Complaint, and less than one year after commencement of this action, as required under 28 U.S.C. section 1446(b).
- 12. The Complaint also names as Defendants "DOES 1 through 100, inclusive." Defendant is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that none of the fictitiously-named defendants have been served with a copy of the Summons and Complaint. Fictitiously-named defendants are not parties to the above-captioned action and need not consent to removal. See Fristoe v. Reynolds Metals Co., 615 F.2d 1209, 1213 (9th Cir. 1980); 28 U.S.C. section 1441(a).
- 13. All pleadings, process or orders received by Defendant in the case are attached hereto. Defendant has received no other process, pleadings or orders.

III. <u>COMPLETE DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP EXISTS HERE</u>.

14. Plaintiff resides in Aliso Viejo, California, where he has received his paychecks since December 2, 2008. Declaration of Nicole Ferritto ("Ferritto Decl.") ¶
15. Consequently, Plaintiff is a citizen of California for purposes of diversity

- 15. For diversity purposes, a corporation is deemed to be a citizen of the state in which it has been incorporated and the state where it has its principal place of business. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). A corporation's principal place of business is the state containing "a substantial predominance of corporate operations." *Tosco Corp.* v. Communities for a Better Environment, 236 F.3d 495, 500 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting Indus. Tectonics, Inc. v. Aero Alloy, 912 F.2d 1090, 1092 (9th Cir. 1990)). If no state contains a "substantial predominance" of corporate operations, courts apply the "nerve center" test, which locates the corporation's principal place of business in the state where "the majority of its executive and administrative functions are performed." Id.
- 16. Defendant is, and was at the time this action was commenced, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Alabama, with its principal place of business in Chantilly, Virginia. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 9.
- 17. As the following demonstrates, there is no state where a substantial predominance of Defendant's business takes place. *Breitman v. May Co California*, 37 F.3d 562, 564 (9th Cir. 1994).
- 18. Defendant provides security services to United States government facilities in twelve (12) states, including, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, New York, Mississippi, California, Oregon, Washington and Pennsylvania, as well as the District of Columbia. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 2.
- 19. Defendant employs individuals in each of the states in which it provides security services, with an aggregate workforce of more than 2,400. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 4.

The number of employees in California, however, represents less than 19% of the total workforce. *Id.* at \P 6. Moreover, Defendant employs more individuals in Maryland than it does in California; Maryland accounts for 26% of Paragon's workforce. *Id.* at $\P\P$ 5, 6.

- 20. The latest estimated population for the State of California is projected to be 36,756,666 (2008)¹; for the State of Maryland is projected to be 5,533,597 (2008)²; for the State of Georgia is projected to be 9,685,744 (2008)³; and for the State of Virginia is projected to be 7,769,089 (2008)⁴. As compared to the total population of California, Defendant employs relatively few employees in California as compared with less populous states such as Maryland and Virginia. *Tosco Corp.*, 236 F.3d at 501 (finding where 24% of Tosco's employees worked in Arizona compared to 21% in California, a substantial predominance of employees were not located in California).
- 21. Consequently, no single state has a substantial predominance (significantly larger portion) of Defendant's employees. *See e.g., Indus. Tectonics, Inc. v. Aero Alloy*, 912 F.2d 1090, 1094 (9th Cir. 1990); *see also Tosco Corp.*, 236 F.3d at 500.
- 22. Similarly, no single state generates a substantial predominance of the Defendant's revenues. Defendant derives more sales revenue from Maryland than any other state (including California). Ferritto Decl. ¶ 8. In fact, California accounts for less than 25% of Defendant's sales figures. *Id*.
 - 23. Likewise, Defendant does not own any property in California. Ferritto

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, at

http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06000.html (last visited October 15, 2009).

² U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, at

http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/04000.html (last visited October 15, 2009).

³ U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, at

http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48000.html (last visited October 15, 2009).

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts, at

http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/25000.html (last visited October 15, 2009).

Decl. ¶ 7.

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- 24. Therefore, Defendant does not have a substantial predominance of its operations in California. Rather, Defendant's principal place of business should be where its nerve center is located. See, e.g., J.A. Olson Co. v. Winona, 818 F. 2d 401, 407 (5th Cir. 1987) ("[w]here a corporation is engaged in far-flung and varied activities which are carried on in different states, its principal place of business is the nerve center from which it radiates out to its constituent parts and from which its offers direct, control and coordinate all activities without regard to locale, in the furtherance of the corporate objective." (citing Scot Typewriter Co. v. Underwood Corp., 170 F. Supp. 862 (S.D. N.Y. 1959) (emphasis added)); see also Ho v. Ikon Office Solutions, Inc., 143 F. Supp. 2d 1163, 1166 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (concluding that no state contained a substantial predominance of business activity where the defendant corporation conducted business in all fifty states and had 8.6% of its employees in California, 7.4% in Texas, 4.9% in Pennsylvania, 4.9% in New York, and 4.8% in Florida; this composition of employees meant that the corporation's contact was "spread relatively evenly"); Arellano v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc., 245 F. Supp. 2d 1102, 1106 (S.D. Cal. 2003) (although the employer had vastly higher percentage of employees in California, the District Court found that operations did not predominate in California because, among other things, California was the nation's most populous state and one would expect operations to be proportionate to state size for national corporations.)
- 25. The relevant considerations under the "nerve center" test include the following:
 - a. where the directors and stockholders meet;
 - b. where the executives live and have their offices;
- c. where the administrative and financial offices are located and the records kept;
 - d. where the corporate income tax return is filed;

- See Unger v. Del E. Webb Corp., 233 F. Supp. 713, 716 (N.D. Cal. 1964).
- 26. As the following attests, there can be no dispute that Defendant's nerve center is located in Chantilly, Virginia.
- 27. Defendant's corporate headquarters are located at 14160 Newbrook Drive, Suite 210, Chantilly, Virginia 20151. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 9.
- 28. The administrative functions crucial to Defendant's day-to-day operations are conducted in its Chantilly, Virginia location. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 10. The respective officers for these departments work in Chantilly, Virginia and are responsible for developing policies and protocols for Defendant's nationwide operations. *Id.* In addition, Defendant's Board of Directors meets in Chantilly, Virginia or Atlanta, Georgia. *Id.* at ¶ 11.
- 29. For all material purposes, Defendant holds Virginia out to be its principal place of business.
- 30. Consequently, the nerve center for Defendant is located in Virginia, and Defendant (an Alabama corporation) is a citizen of the states of Alabama and Virginia for the purposes of determining diversity of citizenship, but not California.
 - 31. Accordingly, Plaintiff is a citizen of a state different from Defendant.

a. The Amount In Controversy Exceeds \$75,000.

32. Plaintiff's Complaint is silent as to the total amount of damages claimed. The failure of the Complaint to specify the total amount of damages sought by Plaintiff does not deprive this Court of jurisdiction. See White v. J.C. Penney Life Ins. Co., 861 F. Supp. 25, 26 (S.D. W.Va. 1994) (defendant may remove suit to federal court notwithstanding the failure of Plaintiff to plead a specific dollar amount in controversy; if the rules were otherwise, "any Plaintiff could avoid removal simply by declining ... to place a specific dollar claim upon its claim."). Defendant needs only to establish by a preponderance of evidence that Plaintiff's claims exceed the

- 33. Plaintiff has asserted claims for 1) Failure to Provide Meal and/or Rest Breaks (Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512); (2) Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements (Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174); (3) Failure to Pay Wages Due (Labor Code §§ 203-204, 510, and 1198); and (4) Unfair Business Practices under the Unfair Competition Act (Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208). Ex. A, Complaint.
- 34. Plaintiff's most recent wage rate is \$27.25 per hour, or \$52, 320 per year. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 15.
- 35. With regard to Plaintiff's individual claims, there are approximately 85 work weeks at issue during the statutory period, based on Plaintiff's hire date of March 14, 2008. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 15.
- 36. Additionally, Plaintiff contends he was regularly required to, and did, work through meal periods and rest periods and is entitled to one hour of regular pay per violation. Ex. A, Complaint, ¶¶¶ 25, 33, 34. Assuming that Plaintiff missed one meal period per day and one rest period per day, and is entitled to one hour of regular pay per violation during the four-year statutory period, Plaintiff's personal claim for missed meal and rest periods is \$23,162.50 (one missed meal period and one missed rest period for every work day (5) for 85 workweeks multiplied by the hourly rate, \$27.25, for each missed meal period equals \$23,162.50)
- 37. Plaintiff also alleges that he is entitled to damages and penalties for claimed violations of Labor Code § 226(a), which requires an employer to furnish accurate itemized wage statements to its employees. Ex. A, Complaint, ¶¶ 33 36. Labor Code § 226(e) provides as follows:

"[a]n employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per

employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an aware of costs and reasonable attorneys fees. Cal. Labor Code § 226(e).

- 38. Section 226(e) carries a one-year limitations period. Plaintiff has been an employee of Defendant since March 14, 2008, in excess of one year. Therefore, if Plaintiff should succeed in demonstrating that he received inaccurate wage statements, he would be entitled to \$50 for the first violation and \$100 for each subsequent violation within a one-year period, amounting to \$2550, based on bi-weekly pay periods. Ferrito Decl. ¶ 15.
- 39. Plaintiff also asserts that he and other class members did not receive all wages due within the time dictated by Labor Code section 204. Ex. A, Complaint at ¶¶ 45, 48. Labor Code section 204 sets forth the timing of wage payments to individuals paid on a semi-monthly basis. Labor Code section 210 sets forth the penalties for violation of section 204 as \$100 for each initial violation and \$200 for each subsequent violation, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld. By virtue of asserting a claim for purported violation of California Business & Professions Code section 17200, a four-year statute of limitations applies to his claim for unpaid wages. See CAL. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17208.
- 40. Plaintiff was employed for approximately 85 workweeks since his hire in March 2008. Ferrito Decl. ¶ 15. This represents approximately 42 bi-weekly pay periods, for a total of approximately \$8300 in penalties under Labor Code section 210, plus 25% of the amount unlawfully withheld. Plaintiff's Complaint is silent as to the amount of wages unlawfully withheld. Plaintiff was earning an annual wage of approximately \$52,320, rendering a potential penalty of \$20,928 in addition to the \$8300 listed above (based on an annual salary of \$52,320 multiplied by approximately 1.6 years of employment, times 25%). Thus, the total amount at issue for Plaintiff based on Labor Code sections 204 and 210 is approximately \$29,928.
 - 41. In addition to the foregoing statutory amounts, Plaintiff alleges that

"[m]ore than thirty days has elapsed since Representative Plaintiff and certain class Members were terminated and/or resigned from the Defendant's employ" and "Representative Plaintiff and certain class members are entitled to recover penalties of thirty days' wages, pursuant to California Labor Code § 203..." Ex. A at ¶¶ 49-50. Plaintiff's wage was \$27.25 per hour, or \$218 per day, times 30 days = \$6,540. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 15. ⁵

- 42. Plaintiff also alleges that "[d]uring the class period, Representative Plaintiff and Class Members ... perform[ed] work for Paragon, often times in excess of eight hours in a workday and/or forty hours in a workweek." Ex. A, Complaint at ¶ 51. Plaintiff further alleges that "Defendant refused and/or failed to compensate Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members for some and/or all of wages earned, in violation of the California Labor Code and the applicable IWC Wage Order." Ex. A, Complaint at ¶ 52. Assuming Plaintiff worked one hour per day more than eight hours, for which he was not compensated, at an overtime rate of \$40.87 (1.5 times regular rate of \$27.25), Plaintiff could potentially recover \$17,369.75 in unpaid overtime (\$40.87 times five (5) days per week, times 85 weeks employed).
- 43. Plaintiff also seeks the imposition of all statutory penalties available pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 512, 1174, 1197 and Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-08, et seq. Ex. A, Complaint, Prayer, ¶¶ c, d, e, f, and i.
- 44. Plaintiff further asserts that he is seeking "interest on the amount of any and all economic losses," "reasonable attorneys' fees," and "costs of suit." Ex. A, Complaint, Prayer ¶¶ l, m, n.
 - 45. It is well-settled that in determining whether a complaint meets the

Plaintiff definitively alleges at multiple points in his Complaint that he is a former employee. See Ex. A, Complaint at ¶¶ 49-50. According to Defendant's records, however, Plaintiff is a current employee. Nevertheless, the plain allegations on the face of the Complaint allege that Plaintiff is a former employee whose employment was terminated more than 30 days prior to filing of the Complaint, and thus, this Notice of Removal assumes that fact as true for the purpose of calculating the amount in controversy.

amount in controversy requirement, the Court should consider attorneys' fees. See, e.g., Bell v. Preferred Life Assur. Soc. of Montgomery, Ala., 320 U.S. 238, 64 S.Ct. 5 (1943); Goldberg v. CPC Int'l, Inc., 678 F.2d 1365, 1367 (9th Cir. 1982) (attorneys' fees may be taken into account to determine jurisdictional amounts); see also Gibson v. Chrysler Corp., 261 F.3d 927 (9th Cir. 2001).

- 46. It is not unusual in matters such as this one for attorneys' fees and costs to amount to tens of thousands of dollars.
- 47. Based on the above, *exclusive* of attorneys' fees, interest and costs, the amount at issue regarding Plaintiff's individual claims is \$79,549.75. Thus, by virtue of the claims asserted in this case, the preponderance of the evidence indicates that the amount in controversy is greater than \$75,000 and removal is proper. *See De Aguillar v. Boeing Co.*, 47 F.3d 1404, 1412 (5th Cir. 1995) (removal proper where "the defendant can show by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy is greater than the jurisdictional amount"); *accord Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566-67 (9th Cir. 1992); *Luckett v. Delta Airlines, Inc.*, 171 F.3d 295, 298 (5th Cir. 1999) (facts presented in notice of removal, combined with plaintiff's allegations, sufficient to support finding that jurisdictional limits satisfied).
- 48. This Court has jurisdiction over absent class members pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1367. See Exxon Mobil v. Allapattah Services, 545 U.S. 546, 125 S.Ct. 2611 (2005).

IV. JURISDICTION PURSUANT TO THE CLASS ACTION FAIRNESS ACT

49. Section 4 of the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. section 1332(d)(2), has been amended to read, in relevant part:

The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action in which the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of 5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is a class action in which -(A) any member of a class of

plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any defendant.

- 50. While there are limited exceptions to this new rule of original jurisdiction contained in amended 28 U.S.C. section 1332(d)(3)-(5), none of them are applicable here.
- 51. This is a civil action over which this Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1332(d), in that it is a civil action filed as a class action wherein the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and at least one member (if not all) of the class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a state different from all named defendants.
- 52. This action has been brought on behalf of a class of well more than 100 individuals. Plaintiff seeks to represent "All persons who were employed by Paragon Systems, Inc., dba Parasys, Inc., in any non-exempt Security Officer positions within the State of California, at any time between September 28, 2005 and the present." *See* Exh. A, Compl., ¶ 22. From April 1, 2007 to the present, Defendant has employed approximately 500 non-exempt Security Officers within the State of California. Ferritto Decl. at ¶ 17.
- Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of California. For diversity purposes, a person is a "citizen" of the state in which he or she is domiciled. See Kantor v. Wellesley Galleries, Ltd., 704 F.2d 1088 (9th Cir. 1983); see also LeBlanc v. Cleveland, 248 F.3d 95, 100 (2d Cir. 2001) (citizenship determined at the time the lawsuit is filed); see also Lundquist v. Precision Valley Aviation, Inc., 946 F.2d 8, 10 (1st Cir. 1991). A person's domicile is the place he or she resides with the intention to remain or to which he or she intends to return. See Kanter v. Warner-Lambert Co., 265 F.3d 853, 857 (9th Cir. 2001). Plaintiff resides in Aliso Viejo, California, where he has received his paychecks since December 2, 2008. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 16.
 - 54. Plaintiff seeks to represent similarly situated employees of Defendant,

⁶ Prior to April 1, 2007, Defendant Paragon did not have any employees in California. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 16.

- 55. A corporation is deemed to be a citizen of the state in which it has been incorporated and where it has its principal place of business. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). The Ninth Circuit has adopted a "total activities" test for determining a corporation's principal place of business. See Indus. Tectonics, Inc. v. Aero Alloy, 912 F.2d 1090, 1094 (9th Cir. 1990). Relevant factors, include: (1) the location of the majority of the corporation's (a) employees, (b) tangible property, and (c) production activities, and (2) where most of the corporation's (a) income is earned, (b) purchases are made, and (c) sales take place. See Indus. Tectonics, Inc. v. Aero Alloy, 912 F.2d 1090, 1094 (9th Cir. 1990).
- 56. At present, Paragon employs over 2,400 employees in the United States. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 4. Of its 2,400 employees, only 445 (19%) of them are located in California, while 629 (26%) of Defendant's employees are located in Maryland. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 6.
- 57. No single state generates a substantial predominance of the Defendant's revenues. Defendant derives more sales revenue from Maryland than any other state (including California). Ferritto Decl. ¶ 8. In fact, California accounts for less than 25% of Defendant's sales. *Id*.
- 58. Defendant's corporate headquarters are located at 14160 Newbrook Drive, Suite 210, Chantilly, Virginia 20151. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 9.
- 59. The administrative functions crucial to Defendant's day-to-day operations are conducted in its Chantilly, Virginia location. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 10. The respective officers for these departments work in Chantilly, Virginia and are responsible for developing policies and protocols for Defendant's nationwide operations. *Id.* In addition, Defendant's Board of Directors meets in Chantilly, Virginia or Atlanta, Georgia. *Id.* at ¶ 11.
 - 60. For all material purposes, Defendant holds Virginia out to be its principal

place of business.

- 61. Consequently, the nerve center for Defendant is located in Virginia, and Defendant (an Alabama corporation) is a citizen of the states of Alabama and Virginia for the purposes of determining diversity of citizenship, but not California. Accordingly, Plaintiff is a citizen of a state different from Defendant.
- 62. Plaintiff, who is a citizen of California, is a citizen of a state different from Defendant. See 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a).

a. Amount In Controversy Under The Class Action Fairness Act

- 63. CAFA, 28 U.S.C. section 1332(d), authorizes the removal of class action cases in which, among other factors mentioned below, the amount in controversy for all class members exceeds \$5,000,000. Defendants deny the validity and merit of all of Plaintiff's claims, the legal theories upon which they are purportedly based, and the claims for monetary and other relief that flow from them. However, assuming Plaintiff's claims to be accurate for purposes of this removal only, it is readily apparent that the monetary relief sought in this action exceeds the jurisdictional minimum.
- 64. On behalf of "All persons who were employed by Paragon Systems, Inc. . . . in any non-exempt security guard positions within the State of California" at any time in the past four years, Plaintiff's Complaint seeks unpaid wages for uncompensated meal and rest periods, interest on all due and unpaid wages, penalties and wages under Labor Code Section 203, penalties for defective wage statements under Labor Code Section 226, and attorneys fees and costs. See Exh. A, Compl. ¶¶ 1-2, 28, Prayer for Relief ¶ m. Plaintiff's claims are based upon the allegations that Defendants: (1) failed to pay for hours worked; (2) did not provide accurate itemized statements reflecting total hours worked; and (3) failed to pay all wages due at the termination of employment. See Exh. A, Compl. ¶¶ 1-2.
 - 65. However, Plaintiff's Complaint is silent as to the total amount of

monetary relief claimed. The failure of the Complaint to specify the total amount of monetary relief sought by Plaintiff, and the putative class, does not deprive this Court of jurisdiction. See White v. J.C. Penny Life Ins. Co., 861 F. Supp. 25, 26 (S.D.W.Va. 1994) (Defendant may remove suit to federal court notwithstanding the failure of Plaintiff to plead a specific dollar amount in controversy; if the rules were otherwise, "any Plaintiff could avoid removal simply by declining . . . to place a specific dollar claim upon its claim"). Defendant need only establish by a preponderance of evidence that Plaintiff's claims exceeds the jurisdictional minimum. Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co., 102 F.3d 398, 404 (9th Cir. 1996); Singer v. State Farm Mutual Auto. Ins. Co., 116 F.3d 373, 376 (9th Cir. 1997).

- 66. This matter meets the 100 proposed class members requirement articulated in CAFA because, during the proposed Class Period, Paragon employed approximately 500 non-exempt Security Officers in the State of California. *See* Ferritto Decl. ¶ 17.
- 67. Within the class period, Paragon first obtained its contract with the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA"), and thus first employed putative class members in California, on April 1, 2007. Ferritto Decl. at ¶ 17. Paragon subsequently obtained an additional contract in California on March 15, 2008. Ferritto Decl. at ¶ 20. In total, members of the putative class worked approximately 37,000 workweeks during the class period. Ferritto Decl. at ¶ 21.

a. Amount in Controversy for Plaintiff's Claim For Meal And Rest Violations Claim.

68. Plaintiff contends in his Complaint that the putative class members were regularly required to, and did work through meal periods and rest periods and are entitled to one hour of regular pay per violation. Ex. A, Complaint, ¶ 25, 33, 34. Assuming that all putative class members missed one meal period per day and one rest period per day, and were entitled to one hour of regular pay per violation during the four-year class period for each violation, Plaintiff's claim for missed meal and rest

periods is \$8,854,100 (one missed meal period for every work day (5) for 37,000 workweeks multiplied by the hourly rate, \$23.93, for each missed meal period equals \$4,427,050; plus one missed rest period for every work day (5) for 37,000 workweeks multiplied by the hourly rate, \$23.93, for each missed rest period equals \$4,427,050; for a total of \$8,854,100 allocated to missed meal and rest periods).

b. Amount in Controversy for Plaintiff's Wage Statement Claim.

- 69. Plaintiff also contends in his Complaint that Defendant knowingly and intentionally failed to furnish "timely, accurate itemized wage statements" setting forth "actual gross wages earned, net wages earned, or the appropriate deductions." See Exh. A., Complaint ¶ 41.
- 70. Plaintiff asserts that the putative class members are entitled to damages and penalties for claimed violations of Labor Code § 226(a), which requires an employer to furnish accurate itemized wage statements to its employees. *See*, Exh. A, Compl., ¶¶ 35-42. Labor Code § 226(e) provides as follows:

[a]n employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an aware of costs and reasonable attorneys fees.

CAL. LAB. CODE § 226(e).

71. The putative class consists of approximately 500 putative class members, and the statute of limitations for a claim under Labor Code section 226 is one year. Within the applicable limitations period, approximately 450 putative class members were employed by Defendant. See Ferritto Decl. ¶ 21; CAL. CIV. PROC. CODE §

340(a). Each putative class member would be entitled to up to \$2,550 in penalties under the statute (\$50 for the first pay period and \$100 for each subsequent pay period during the one year statutory limitations period for each allegedly defective wage statement; employees were paid bi-weekly; *see* Ferrito Decl. ¶ 14). Therefore, Plaintiff's claim for damages/statutory penalties under Labor Code § 226 alone is \$1,147,500 [450 putative class members x \$2550 maximum recovery per employee = \$1,147,500].

c. Amount In Controversy In Plaintiff's Claims For Unpaid Wages.

72. In addition to the foregoing statutory amounts, Plaintiff alleges that "certain class members voluntarily or involuntarily severed employment with Paragon, yet were not paid timely wages due immediately upon the involuntary termination or within seventy-two hours of the voluntary termination." *See* Exh. A, Complaint ¶ 48. As a result, Plaintiff seeks to recover penalties of thirty (30) days' wages on behalf of the class members Plaintiff alleges were not timely paid all wages due. *See id.* Plaintiff asserts that "more than thirty days has elapsed since" certain class members were terminated and/or resigned from Paragon. *See id.* at ¶ 49. The average wage of a putative class member is approximately \$23.93 per hour, or \$191.44 per day, times 30 days = \$5,743.20. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 18. During the Class Period, approximately 51 employees separated from Paragon. Ferritto Decl. ¶ 22. Thirty days' wages for these separated employees potentially amounts to \$292,903.20 [\$5,743.20 x 51 employees].

d. Plaintiff Also Seeks Attorneys' Fees In This Action.

73. Plaintiff also seeks an award of attorneys' fees. See Exh. A, Complaint, Prayer ¶ m. It is well-settled that in determining whether a complaint meets the amount in controversy requirement, the Court should consider attorneys' fees. See, e.g., Bell v. Preferred Life, 320 U.S. 238 (1943); Goldberg v. C.P.C. Int'l, Inc., 678 F.2d 1365, 1367 (9th Cir. 1982) (attorneys' fees may be taken into account to

determine jurisdictional amounts).

- 74. It is not unusual in wage and hour class actions, particularly class actions with hundreds of putative class members, for attorneys' fees and costs to amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.
- 75. Exclusive of attorneys' fees, interest and costs, the amount in controversy regarding Plaintiff's claims is at least \$10,294,503.20. Accordingly, although Defendant denies Plaintiff's claims of wrongdoing, the jurisdictional minimum is easily satisfied for purposes of determining amount in controversy as it exceeds the \$5,000,000 threshold required under CAFA. See Singer v. State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co., 116 F.3d 373, 376 (9th Cir. 1997); see also Tompkins v. Basic Research LL, 2008 WL 1808316 (E.D. Cal. 2008)(determining the amount in controversy on removal is twofold. First the court must determine if the amount in controversy is facially apparent and if plaintiff alleges damages in excess of the jurisdictional amount, then the jurisdictional amount is presumptively satisfied unless it appears to a legal certainty that the claim is worth less than the jurisdictional amount).

V. <u>NOTICE TO THE COURT AND PARTIES</u>.

76. Contemporaneously with the filing of this Notice of Removal in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, written notice of such filing will be given by the undersigned to Plaintiff's counsel of record and a copy of the Notice of Removal will be filed with the Clerk of the Court for the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, California.

Dated: November 5, 2009

ELIZABETH STAGGS WILSON DOMINIC A. MESSIHA LITTLER MENDELSON A Professional Corporation

Attorneys for Defendant PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC.

Firmwide:92680441.3 050542,1012

EXHIBIT A

Code of Civil Procedure 59 412.20, 405 www.continto.co.pov

1 Scott Edward Cole, Esq. (S.B. # 160744) CONFORMED COPY Kevin R. Allen, Esq. (S.B. #237994) SCOTT COLE & ASSOCIATES, APC OF ORIGINAL FILED as Angeles Superior Court 2 1970 Broadway, Ninth Floor 3 Oakland, California 94612 Telephone: (510) 891-9800 Facsimile: (510) 891-7030 SEP 28 2009 4 Web: www.scalaw.com 5 Attorneys for the Representative Plaintiff DOROTHY BWAIN 6 and the Plaintiff Class 7 8 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 10 11 DONALD SCHWEINSBURG, Case No.: BC422.721 individually, and on behalf of all others 12 similarly situated. CLASS ACTION 13 Plaintiffs, COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND RESTITUTION 14 VS. 15 PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC., dba PARASYS, INC., and DOES 1 through DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL 16 100, inclusive. 17 Defendants. BY FAX 18 19 Representative Plaintiff Donald Schweinsburg alleges as follows: 20 21 PRELIMINARY STATEMENT 22 This is a class action seeking unpaid wages, including meal and rest period 1. compensation, injunctive and other equitable relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, under, 23 24 inter alia, Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order No. 4, California Labor Code §§ 200-204, inclusive, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, 1197 and 1198, and Business & Professions Code § 25 17200, et seq. Representative plaintiff Donald Schweinsburg ("Schweinsburg" and/or 26 "Representative Plaintiff") brings this action on behalf of himself and all other persons similarly 27

situated (hereinafter referred to as the "Class Members" and/or the "Plaintiff Class") who are or have

2. The "Class Period" is designated as the time from September 28, 2005 through the trial date and is based upon the allegation that Defendant's violations of California's wage and hour laws, as described more fully below, have been ongoing during that time. During the Class Period, Paragon has had a consistent policy of (1) unlawfully denying Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members statutorily-mandated meal and rest periods, (2) willfully failing to pay compensation owed to the Representative Plaintiff and Class Members in a timely manner, including compensation owed to Class Members whose employment with Paragon has been terminated, and (3) willfully failing to provide Plaintiff and the Class Members with accurate semimonthly itemized wage statements.

INTRODUCTION

- 3. The Representative Plaintiff is informed and believes and, based thereon, alleges that, within the Class Period, defendant Paragon has held contracts with various clients, including the United States Government, for the placement of Defendant's non-exempt security guards at facilities within the State of California. In so doing, Paragon has employed hundreds of individuals in non-exempt security guard positions in recent years alone to work at locations within the State of California.
- 4. Despite actual knowledge of these facts and California's legal mandates, Paragon has enjoyed an advantage over its competition and imposed a resultant disadvantage upon its workers by electing not to pay its security guards all wages to which they are entitled, not providing them with statutorily-mandated duty-free and uninterrupted meal and rest periods, and not providing accurate and complete semimonthly itemized wage statements.

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- Representative Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that 5. officers of Paragon knew of these facts and legal mandates, yet, nonetheless, repeatedly authorized and/or ratified the violation of the laws cited herein.
- 6. Despite Defendant's knowledge of the Plaintiff Class' entitlement to unpaid wages, meal and/or rest periods for all applicable work periods, Paragon failed to provide same to members of the Plaintiff Class, in violation of the California Labor Code, Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order No. 4 and Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations. This action is brought to redress and end this long-time pattern of unlawful conduct.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 7. This Court has jurisdiction over the Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members' claims for unpaid wages, expenses and/or penalties under, inter alia, Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order No. 4 and Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, Labor Code §§ 200-204, inclusive, 226, 226.7, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, 1197 and 1198.
- 8. This Court also has jurisdiction over the Representative Plaintiff's and Class Members' claims for injunctive relief, and restitution of ill-gotten benefits arising from Defendant's unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices under Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.
- 9. Venue as to defendant Paragon is proper in this judicial district, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 395(a) and/or § 395.5. Defendant Paragon holds contracts in the County of Los Angeles, transacts business, has agents, and is otherwise within this Court's jurisdiction for purpose of service of process. The unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on the Representative Plaintiff and those similarly situated within the State of California and within the County of Los Angeles. Defendant operates facilities and has employed numerous Class Members in the County of Los Angeles, as well as in other counties within the State of California.

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10. During the time period relevant herein, Schweinsburg is/was a natural person employed by Paragon in a non-exempt security guard position which was entitled and continues to enjoy an entitlement to various conditions of employment, including meal and rest periods.

PLAINTIFFS

- 11. In said position, Schweinsburg was required to work and did work, during the Class Period, shifts exceeding five hours without uninterrupted, unrestricted meal periods of not less than thirty minutes.
- 12. In said position, Schweinsburg was required to work and did work four hours or a major fraction thereof without being afforded a net ten minute rest period.
- 13. Representative Plaintiff is informed and believes and, on that basis, alleges that this conduct of Paragon is/was commonplace at every California facility at which Paragon's security employees worked on its behalf,
- As used throughout this Complaint, the terms "Class Members" and/or the "Plaintiff 14. Class" refer to the named plaintiff herein as well as each and every person eligible for membership in the Plaintiff Class, as further described and defined below.
- At all times relevant herein, Representative Plaintiff was/is a person within the 15. Plaintiff Class further described and defined herein.
- 16. Representative Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and as a class action. pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, on behalf of all persons similarly situated and proximately damaged by the unlawful conduct described herein.

DEFENDANTS

- At all times relevant herein, defendant Paragon Systems, Inc., dba Parasys, Inc., was 17. and is a business entity, duly licensed, located and doing business in, but not limited to, the County of Los Angeles, in the State of California.
- 18. Representative Plaintiff is informed and believes and, based thereon, alleges that defendant Paragon directly or indirectly employs and, since September 28, 2005, has employed and/or exercised control over the wages, hours and/or working conditions of Representative Plaintiff

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and the Class Members within various California counties, including, but not necessarily limited to, the County of Los Angeles.

- 19. Those defendants identified as Does 1 through 100, inclusive, are and were, at all relevant times herein-mentioned, officers, directors, partners, and/or managing agents of some/each of the remaining defendants. The Representative Plaintiff is informed and believes and, on that basis, alleges that, at all times herein relevant, each of the defendants identified as Does 1 through 100, inclusive, employed and/or exercised control over the wages, hours and/or working conditions of Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members at various California locations, as identified in the preceding paragraph.
- 20. Representative Plaintiff is unaware of the true names and capacities of those defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 100, inclusive and, therefore, sues these defendants by such fictitious names. Representative Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint when same are ascertained. Representative Plaintiff is informed and believes and, on that basis, alleges that each of the fictitiously-named defendants is responsible in some manner for, gave consent to, ratified and/or authorized the conduct herein alleged, and that Representative Plaintiff's and the Class Members' damages, as herein alleged, were proximately caused thereby.
- 21. The Representative Plaintiff is informed and believes and, on that basis, alleges that, at all times herein relevant, each of the defendants was and/or is the agent and/or employee of each of the remaining defendants and, in doing the acts herein alleged, was acting within the course and scope of such agency and/or employment.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

22. Representative Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and as a class action on behalf of the following Plaintiff Class:

All persons who were employed by Paragon Systems, Inc., dba Parasys, Inc., in any non-exempt security guard positions within the State of California, at any time between September 28, 2005 and the present.

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- will be determined by and upon analysis of employee and payroll records, among other records maintained by Paragon.
- d. Adequacy of Representation: The Representative Plaintiff in this class action is an adequate representative of the Plaintiff Class, in that the Representative Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the Plaintiff Class and the Representative Plaintiff has the same interests in the litigation of this case as the Class Members. The Representative Plaintiff is committed to vigorous prosecution of this case and has retained competent counsel, experienced in conducting litigation of this nature. The Representative Plaintiff is not subject to any individual defenses unique from those conceivably applicable to the Plaintiff Class as a whole. The Representative Plaintiff anticipates no management difficulties in this litigation.
- e. Superiority of Class Action: Since the damages suffered by individual Class Members, while not inconsequential, may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation by each member makes or may make it impractical for members of the Plaintiff Class to seek redress individually for the wrongful conduct alleged herein. Should separate actions be brought or be required to be brought by each individual member of the Plaintiff Class, the resulting multiplicity of lawsuits would cause undue hardship and expense for the Court and the litigants. The prosecution of separate actions would also create a risk of inconsistent rulings, which might be dispositive of the interests of other Class Members who are not parties to the adjudications and/or may substantially impede their ability to adequately protect their interests.

COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 25. Paragon has, for years, knowingly failed to properly compensate the Class Members for all unpaid wages due and owed to them. Paragon has failed to provide them with net ten minute rest periods for work shifts exceeding four hours or a major fraction thereof, and has failed to provide uninterrupted, unrestricted meal periods of not less than thirty minutes for work shifts exceeding five hours.
- Even upon termination or resignation of the employment of various Class Members, 26. Paragon has declined to fully compensate these employees, in violation of Labor Code §§ 201-203. More than thirty days has passed since certain Class Members have left Defendant's employ.
- Paragon also failed to provide Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members with 27. accurate semimonthly itemized wage statements of the total number of hours worked by each and all applicable hourly rates in effect during each relevant pay period, in violation of California Labor Code § 226. In so doing, Paragon has not only failed to pay its workers the full amount of compensation due, it has, until now, effectively shielded itself from its employees' scrutiny for its

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unlawful conduct by concealing the magnitude (e.g., the full number of hours worked) and financial impact of its wrongdoing.

As a direct and proximate result of Paragon's unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members have sustained damages, as described above, including loss of earnings for uncompensated meal and rest periods on behalf of Defendant, in an amount to be established at trial. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Representative Plaintiff and other Class Members are entitled to recover penalties/wages (pursuant to California Labor Code § 203), and Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to recover penalties for failure to provide accurate semimonthly statements (pursuant to Labor Code § 226), in an amount to be established at trial. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members are also entitled to recover costs and attorneys' fees and restitution of illgotten gains, pursuant to statute.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL AND/OR REST PERIODS (California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512)

- 29. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 30. At all relevant times, Defendant was aware of and was under a duty to comply with California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512.
 - 31. California Labor Code § 226.7 provides:
 - (a) No employer shall require any employee to work during any meal or rest period mandated by an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission.
 - (b) If an employer fails to provide an employee a meal period or rest period in accordance with an applicable order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, the employer shall pay the employee one additional hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each work day that the meal or rest period is not provided.

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27 28 32. California Labor Code § 512 provides:

> An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than five hours per day without providing the employee with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that if the total work period per day of the employee is no more than six hours, the meal period may be waived by mutual consent of both the employer and employee. An employer may not employ an employee for a work period of more than 10 hours per day without providing the employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that if the total hours worked is no more than 12 hours, the second meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and the employee only if the first meal period was not waived.

- By failing to consistently provide uninterrupted and unrestricted meal periods and to 33. provide uninterrupted rest periods to its non-exempt security personnel, Defendant violated California Labor Code §§ 226.7 and/or 512, and §§ 11 and 12 of the applicable IWC Wage Order.
- 34. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members have sustained damages, including loss of compensation/wages, in an amount to be established at trial. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, the Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to recover various penalties, in an amount to be established at trial, as well as costs and attorneys' fees, pursuant to statute.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS (California Labor Code §§ 226 and 1174)

- 35. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
 - 36. California Labor Code § 226(a) provides:

Each employer shall semimonthly, or at the time of each payment of wages, furnish each of his or her employees either as a detachable part of the check, draft or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately when wages are paid by personal check or cash, an itemized wage statement in writing showing: (1) gross wages earned; (2) total number of hours worked by each employee whose compensation is based on an hourly wage; (3) all deductions; provided, that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item; (4) net wages earned; (5) the inclusive date of the period for which the employee is paid; (6) the name of the employee and his or her social security number; and

(7) the name and	address of the	legal entity	which is the	employer

- 37. The IWC Wage Order also establishes this requirement in § 7(B) thereof (8 Cal. Code Regs. § 11010 et seq.).
 - 38. Moreover, California Labor Code § 226(e) provides:

An employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not exceeding an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

39. Finally, California Labor Code § 1174 provides:

Every person employing labor in this state shall: (d) Keep, at a central location in the state... payroll records showing the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to ... employees These records shall be kept in accordance with rules established for this purpose by the commission, but in any case shall be kept on file for not less than two years.

- 40. Representative Plaintiff seeks to recover actual damages, costs and attorneys' fees under this section on behalf of himself and the Class Members.
- 41. Defendant failed to provide timely, accurate itemized wage statements to Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members in accordance with Labor Code § 226(a) and the applicable IWC Wage Order. None of the statements provided by Defendant has accurately reflected actual gross wages earned, net wages earned, or the appropriate deductions for Class Members.
- 42. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled to recover penalties, in an amount to be established at trial, as well as costs and attorneys' fees, pursuant to statute.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FAILURE TO PAY WAGES DUE (California Labor Code §§ 203-204, 510 and 1198)

- 43. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
 - 44. California Labor Code § 203 provides, in part:

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If an employer willfully fails to pay, without abatement or reduction, in accordance with Sections 201, 201.5, 202, and 205.5, any wages of an employee who is discharged or who quits, the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty from the due date thereof at the same rate until paid or until an action therefor is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than 30 days.

45. California Labor Code § 204 provides, in part:

Labor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month.

46. California Labor Code § 510 provides, in part:

Any work in excess of eight hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek and the first eight hours worked on the seventh day or work in any one workweek shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for an employee....

47. California Labor Code § 1198 provides:

The maximum hours of work and the standard conditions of labor fixed by the commission shall be the maximum hours of work and the standard conditions of labor for employees. The employment of any employee for longer hours than those fixed by the order or under conditions of labor prohibited by the order is unlawful.

- 48. Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members were employed by Defendant during the Class Period and did not receive all wages owed in the time dictated by Labor Code § 204. Moreover, certain class members voluntarily or involuntarily severed employment with Paragon, yet were not paid timely wages due immediately upon the involuntary termination or within seventy-two hours of the voluntary termination of their respective employment positions therewith. Said non-payment and/or untimely payment was the direct and proximate result of a willful refusal to do so by Defendant.
- 49. More than thirty days has elapsed since Representative Plaintiff and certain Class Members were terminated and/or resigned from the Defendant's employ.
- 50. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's willful conduct in failing to pay said Class Members for all hours worked, Representative Plaintiff and certain Class Members are entitled

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58.	Defendant's knowing failure to adopt policies in accordance with and/or adhere to			
these laws, a	ll of which are binding upon and burdensome to Defendant's competitors, provides			
Defendant with an unfair competitive advantage, thereby constituting an unfair business practice,				
as set forth in	California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208.			

- 59. Defendant has clearly established a policy of accepting a certain amount of collateral damage, as represented by the damages to Representative Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class herein alleged, as incidental to its business operations, rather than accept the alternative costs of full compliance with fair, lawful and honest business practices ordinarily borne by responsible competitors of Defendant and as set forth in legislation and the judicial record.
- 60. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Defendant has been unjustly enriched in an amount equaling or exceeding the amount of damages, penalties, interest, fees and costs payable to the Representative Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class herein. Representative Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class are entitled to restitution of all of Defendant's ill-gotten gains, according to proof, and to injunctive relief to halt Defendant's unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices.

RELIEF SOUGHT

WHEREFORE, the Representative Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the proposed Plaintiff Class, prays for judgment and the following specific relief against Defendants, and each of them, jointly and separately, as follows:

- For an Order certifying the proposed Plaintiff Class and/or any other appropriate a. subclass(es) under Code of Civil Procedure § 382;
- b. That Defendant is found to have violated provisions of the Labor Code as to the Representative Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class;
- c. That Defendant is found to have violated Labor Code §§ 226.7 and/or 512 for willful failure to provide meal and/or rest periods and the relevant Sections of the applicable IWC Wage Order to pay wages for these violations;
 - đ. That Defendant is found to have violated California Labor Code §§ 201, 203, 204 510

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and 1198 for willful failure to pay all compensation owed including that which is owed at the time
of termination or within 72 hours of resignation of employment to particular Class Members:

- That Defendant is found to have violated the record keeping provisions of Labor Code e. §§ 226(a) and 1174(d) and § 7 of the applicable Wage Order as to the Representative Plaintiff and Class Members and for willful failure to provide accurate semimonthly itemized wage statements thereto;
- f. That Defendant is found to have violated California Labor Code § 1197 for failure to pay the applicable minimum wage to the Class Members;
- That Defendant is found to have violated Business & Professions Code § 17200, et g. seq. by, inter alia, failing to pay the Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members all compensation for meal and/or rest periods denied, and by failing to pay penalties to particular Class Members;
- That the Court make an award to the Representative Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class h. of damages in the amount of unpaid compensation, including interest thereon, and penalties, in an amount to be proven at trial;
- i, That Defendant be ordered and enjoined to pay restitution to the Representative Plaintiff and the Class Members due to Defendant's unlawful activities, pursuant to Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-08, et seq.;
- That Defendant further be enjoined to cease and desist from unlawful activities in j. violation of Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.;
- k. For all other Orders, findings and determinations identified and sought in this Complaint;
 - 1. For interest on the amount of any and all economic losses, at the prevailing legal rate;
 - For reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to statute; m.
 - For costs of suit and any and all such other relief as the Court deems just and proper. n.

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ATIORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY IN JAMES, SIAIO BE KOVIN R. Allen, BEG. (S.B. 1/237994) SCOTT COLR & ASSOCIATES, APC 1970 Bendunary, Nich Eller	rnumbar, and addrass);	FOR COURT USE ONLY		
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items 1–6 be	ow must be completed (see instructions of	on page 2)		
1. Check one box below for the case type the	t best describes this case:			
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Aulo (22)	Breach of contract/warranty (08)	(Cel. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)		
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3,740 collections (09)	Antitruet/Trade regulation (03)		
Other PVPD/WD (Personal injury/Proporty	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)		
Damage/Wronglul Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)		
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)		
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)		
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Business tort/unfair business practice (07)	Olher real property (28)	Enforcement of Judgment		
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intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)			
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	Other complain! (not specified above) (42)		
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2. This case 🗸 is is not come	lev under ruin 3 d00 effe Cells and Dul	es of Court. If the case is complex, mark the		
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issues that will be time-consuming		vilh related actions pending in one or more courts		
o, V Substantial amount of documentar		es, states, or countries, or in a federal court		
-		stjudgment judicial supervision		
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a.	✓ monetary b. ✓ nonmonetary de	eclaratory or injunctive relief c. punitive		
 Number of causes of action (specify): For 	ir (4)	benine.		
5. This case 📝 is 🔲 is not a clas	s action suit.			
3. If there are any known related cases, file a	nd serve a notice of related case . From m	BV USB form CM-045 l		
Date: September 28, 2009	- 177 ···			
Cevin R. Allen	\ Kal			
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	Tool:	MATURE OF BADTY OF ATTORNEY		
		ENATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)		
• Plaintiff miles the cover shoot with the fleet many fleet in the water				
under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.				
* File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet moultand by total news and				
* II this case is complex under rule 3.400 et sed, of the California Bulga of Court, you must a see a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of the california Bulga of Court, you must a serie of the california Bulga of				
other parties to the action or proceeding.				
other parties to the action or proceeding. • Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only. **Page 1 of 2				
orn Adenied for Mondatory Use		- Page 1 of 2		

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintilfs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to complie statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fils both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3,740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3,740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3,740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3,740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3,740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3,400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)

Contract

```
the case is complex.
       Auto (22)-Personal Injury/Property
      Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (if the
            case involves en uninsured
            molorist claim subject to
             arbiiration, check this item
            instead of Auto)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury)
Property Damage/Wrongful Death)
Tort
      Asbestos (04)
            Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Peisonal Injury/
      Asbasios Personal Injury/
Wrongful Death
Product Liability (not asbasios or
toxic/environmental) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice—
                   Physicians & Surgeons
            Other Professional Health Care
                   Malpreclice
      Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip
           and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD
            (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional infliction of
           Emolional Distress
Negligent infliction of
           Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort
      Business Torl/Unfair Business
          Practice (07)
     Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (not civil harassment) (08)
```

Defamation (e.g., slander, libel)

(13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)

(not medical or legal)
Other Non-Pl/PD/WD Tort (35)

Other Professional Malpractice

Legal Malpractice

Wrongful Termination (36)

Other Employment (15)

```
Breach of Rental/Lease
               Contract (not unlawful delainer
         or wrongful eviction)
Contract/Warranty Breach-Seller
Plaintiff (not fraud or negligence)
          Negligent Breach of Contract/
               Warranty
          Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
     Collections (e.g., money owed, open
          book accounts) (08)
          Collection Case-Seller Plaintiff
          Other Promissory Note/Collections
     Case
Insurance Coverage (not provisionally
complex) (18)
          Auto Subrogation
          Other Coverage
     Olher Contract (37)
          Contractual Fraud
          Other Contract Dispute
Real Property
Eminent Domain/Inverse
          Condemnation (14)
     Wrongful Eviction (33)
     Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreclosure
         Quiel Tille
Other Real Property (not eminent
          domain, landlord/tenant, or
         (orealosure)
Unlawful Detainer
     Commercial (31)
     Residential (32)
     Drugs (38) (if the case involves illegal
          drugs, check this item; otherwise,
          report as Commercial or Residential)
Judicial Review
     Asset Forfellure (05)
Pelition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
     Writ of Mandate (02)
          Writ-Administrative Mandamus
         Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court
             Case Matter
         Writ-Other Limited Court Case
             Review
     Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
          Notice of Appeal-Labor
```

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Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400-3.403)
Antirusi/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims involving Mass Tort (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
        Insurance Coverage Claims
              (erising from provisionally complex
              case type listed above) (41)
  Enforcement of Judgment
         Enforcement of Judgment (20)
              Abstract of Judgment (Out of
                    County)
              Confession of Judgment (non-
              domestic relations)
Sister State Judgment
             Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)
Pellilon/Certification of Entry of
                   Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
              Other Enforcement of Judgment
Case
  Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
        RICO (27)
        Other Complaint (not specified above) (42)
              Declaratory Relief Only Injunctive Relief Only (non-
                    haressment)
              Mechanics Lien
              Other Commercial Complaint
  Case (non-tort/non-complex)
Other Civil Complaint
(non-tort/non-complex)
Miscellaneous Civil Petition
        Parknership and Corporate
              Governance (21)
        Other Petition (not specified
              above) (43)
Civil Harasament
              Workplace Violence
              Elder/Dependent Adult
                    Abuse
              Election Contest
              Pelillon for Name Change
```

Petition for Relief From Late

Claim

Other Civil Petition

CM-010

Employment

SHORTTITLE		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CASE NUMBER	DC / 22771
Donald Schweinsburg v. Paragon Systems, Inc.		BC422/21
	<u>l</u>	•

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION (CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE LOCATION)

.....

This form is required pursuant to LASC Local Rule 2.0 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court. Item I. Check the types of hearing and fill in the estimated length of hearing expected for this case:

JURY TRIAL? YES CLASS ACTION? YES LIMITED CASE? YES TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL 10-14 HOURS! DAYS (tem II. Select the correct district and courthouse location (4 steps - If you checked "Limited Case", skip to Item III, Pg. 4): Step 1: After first completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet Form, find the main civil case cover sheet heading for your case in the left margin below, and, to the right in Column A, the Civil Case Cover Sheet case type you selected.

Step 2: Check one Superior Court type of action in Column B below which best describes the nature of this case.

Step 3: In Column C, circle the reason for the court location choice that applies to the type of action you have checked. For any exception to the court location, see Los Angeles Superior Court Local Rule 2.0.

Applicable Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Location (see Column C below)

8. Locallon of properly or permanefully garaged vehicle. A 57. Locallon where pelliloner resides.
8. Locallon wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly, 9. Locallon wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly, 9. Locallon where one or more of the parties reside, 10. Locallon of Lebor Commissioner Office.

Class Aultons must be filed in the County Courthouse, Central District.
May be filed in Central (Other county, or no Bodily injury/Property Damage).
Locallon where cause of action erose.
Locallon where bodily injury, death or demage occurred.
Locallon where performence required or defendant repides.

Step 4: Fill in the information requested on page 4 in item ill; complete item IV. Sign the declaration

A	B	
Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No	Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Abovo
Aulo (22)	☐ A7100 Moler Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Demage/Wrongful Depth	1,, 2,, 4,
Uninsured Motorist (46)	☐ A7110 Personal Injury/Properly Damage/Wrongful Death - Uninsured Motorlet	1., 2., 4.
Asbestos (04)	☐ A6070 Asbestos Property Damage ☐ A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	2.
Product Llability (24)	A7280 Product Liability (not asbestes or toxic/environmental)	1., 2., 3., 4., 8.
Medical Melpreciice (45)	A7210 Medical Malpracilice - Physicians & Surgeons A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpracilice	1., 2., 4. 1., 2., <i>4.</i>
Olher Personal Injury Property Damage Wrengful Death (23)	 ☐ A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., allp and fail) ☐ A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., assault, vandalism, etc.) ☐ A7270 Intentional Indiction of Emotional Distress ☐ A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death 	1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 3.
Business Tort (07)	☐ A8029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not traud/breach of contract)	1., 2., 4.
Civil Rights (GB)	☐ A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1., 2., 3,
Defemalion (13)	☐ A8010 Defemetion (stander/libel)	1., 2., 3,
Fraud (18)	☐ A6013 Fraud (no contract)	1., 2., 3,

Auto Tort

Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort

Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort

Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage/ **Employment** Contract Real Property

Detainer	
Unlawful	
Review	
Cal	

SHORTITLE: Donald Schweinsb	ing v. Paragon Systems, Inc.	
A Civil Case Cover Sheet Calegory No.	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reason -See Step 3 Above
Professional Negligence (25)	☐ A6017 Legal Malpractice ☐ A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3.
Other (35)	☐ A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2.,3.
Wrongfel Termination (38)	☐ A6037 Wrongful Termination	1., 2., 3.
Other Employment (15)	☑ A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case ☐ A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals	(i), 2., 3.
Breach of Contract/ Warranty (08) (not insurance)	□ A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not Unlawful Detainer or wrongful eviction) □ A6008 Contract/Warranty Breach -Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) □ A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud) □ A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (not fraud or negligence)	2., 5. 2., 5. 1., 2., 5. 1., 2., 5.
Collections (09)	☐ A6002 Collections Case-Seller Plaintiff ☐ A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	2., 5., 6, 2., 5.
Insurance Coverage (18)	☐ A8015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1., 2., 5., 8.
Other Contract (37)	☐ A6009 Contractual Fraud ☐ A6031 Tortlous interference ☐ A6027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence)	1., 2., 3., 6. 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 8.
Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.
Wrongful Eviction (33)	☐ A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 8.
Olher Real Properly (26)	 □ A6018 Mortgage Foreclosure □ A6032 Quiet Title □ A6060 Other Reat Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure) 	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer- Commercial (31)	☐ A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2,, 6.
Unlawful Detalner- Residential (32)	☐ A6020 Uniawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Uniawful Detainer- Drugs (38)	☐ A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2., 8.
Asset Forfelture (05)	☐ A6108 Asset Forfelture Case	2., 6.

Petition re Arbitration (11)

☐ A6115 Pelition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration

2., 5.

	SHORT HILE: Donald Schweinsbur	case NUMBER rg v. Paragon Systems, Inc.	
Judicial Review (Cont'd.)	A B Civil Case Cover Sheet Type of Action Category No. (Check only one)		C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Abovo
> }		☐ A6151 Writ - Administrative Mandamus	2., 8.
Š	Wilt of Mandate	☐ A6152 Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter	2.
ਲ ਲ	(02)	☐ A6153 Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2,
7000C	Olher Judicial Review (39)	☐ A6150 Other Writ /Judicial Review	2., 8.
	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	☐ A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 8.
	Construction Defect (10)	☐ A6007 Construction defect	1., 2., 3.
Litigation	Claims involving Mass Tort (40)	☐ A6006 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.
Litigati	Securiles Liligation (28)	☐ A6035 Securities Utigation Case	1., 2., 8.
_	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	☐ A6036 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1., 2., 3., 8.
	insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	☐ A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1., 2., 5., 8.
		☐ A6141 Sister State Judgment	2., 9.
+=	Enforcement	☐ A6160 Abstract of Judgment	2., 6.
of Judgment	of Judgment	☐ A6107 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)	2., 9.
dğı	(20)	☐ A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)	2., 8.
弓	·	☐ A6114 Pelition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tex	2., 8.
75		A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2., 8., 9.
	RICO (27)	☐ A6033 Racketeering (RICO) Casa	1., 2., 8.
plaints		☐ A6030 Declaratory Relief Only	1., 2., 8.
ie ie	Other Complaints	☐ A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment)	2., 8.
Com	(Not Specified Above)	☐ A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
Ç	(42)	☐ A6000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tert/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
	Partnership Corporation Governance(21)	☐ A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2., 8.
		☐ A6121 Civil Harassment	2., 3., 9.
		☐ A8123 Workplace Harassment	2., 3., 9.
	· Oiher Petitions	A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case	2., 3., 9.
	(Not Specified Above)	A6190 Etection Contest	2.
	(43)	A6110 Pelition for Change of Name	2., 7.
	, ,	A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2., 3., 4., 8.
		☐ A6100 Other Civil Pelition	

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER
Donald Schweinsburg v. Paragon Systems, Inc.	

Item III. Statement of Location: Enter the address of the accident, party's residence or place of business, performance, or other circumstance indicated in Item II., Step 3 on Page 1, as the proper reason for filling in the court location you selected.

REASON: CHECK THE NUMBER UNDER COLUMN C WHICH APPLIES IN THIS CASE ☑ 1. □ 2. □ 3. □ 4. □ 5. □ 6. □ 7. □ 8. □ 9. □ 10.			ADDRESS: Address of Incident not Applicable; "Class Actions must be filed in the County Courthouse, Central District."		
CITY: n/a	STATE: n/a	ZIP CODE: n/a	·		
Item IV. Declaration of Assignm	nent: I declar	e under penally of	perjury under the laws of the State of Callfornia that the foregoing is		

true and correct and that the above-entitled matter is properly filed for assignment to the Stanley Mosk courthouse in the Central District of the Los Angeles Superior Court (Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and LASC Local Rule 2.0, subds. (b), (c) and (d)).

Dated: September 28, 2009

PLEASE HAVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COMPLETED AND READY TO BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

- Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filling a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
- 3. Civil Case Cover Sheet form CM-010.
- 4. Complete Addendum to Civil Case Cover Sheet form LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07), LASC Approved 03-04.
- Payment in full of the filing fee, unless fees have been waived.
- Signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, JC form FL-935, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age, or if required by Court.
- Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the summons and complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

OF ATTORNEY/FILING PARTY)

EXHIBIT B

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DATE: 10/27/09

DEPT. 311

HONORABLE CARL J. WEST

JUDGE E. SABALBURO

DEPUTY CLERK

HONORABLE

JUDGE PRO TEM

ELECTRONIC RECORDING MONITOR

NONE

Deputy Sheriff

NONE

Reporter

8:30 am BC422721

Plaintiff

DONALD SCHWEINSBURG VS

Counsel

NO APPEARANCES

PARAGON SYSTEMS INC

Defendant Counsel

NON-COMPLEX (10-27-09)

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

COURT ORDER

This Court makes its determination whether or not this case should be deemed complex pursuant to Rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court

This case is designated non-complex and is reassigned to Judge Michael C. Sølner in Department 39 at Stanley Mosk Courthouse for all further proceedings.

Court orders any complex case fee paid to be refunded.

Plaintiff is ordered to serve a copy of this minute order on all parties forthwith and file a proof of service in Department 39 within five (5) days of service.

Any party objecting to the non-complex designation must file an objection and proof of service in Department 311 within ten (10) days of service of this minute order. Any response to the objection must be filed in Department 311 within seven (7) days of service of the objection. This Court will make its ruling on the submitted pleadings.

> CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING/ NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

> > Page 1 of DEPT. 311

MINUTES ENTERED 10/27/09 COUNTY CLERK

Case 2:09-cv-08139-PSG-JC Document 1 Filed 11/05/09 Page 44 of 59 Page ID #:44

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DATE: 10/27/09			D	EPT. 311
HONORABLE CARL J. WEST	JUDGE	E. SABALB	JRO DEPU	TY CLERK
HONORABLE	JUDGE PRO TEM		ELECTRO	NIC RECORDING MONITO
NONE	Deputy Sheriff	NONE .		Reporter
8:30 am BC422721		Plaintiff		
DONALD SCHWEINSBU VS PARAGON SYSTEMS I		Counsel NO Defendant Counsel	APPEARANCES	
NON-COMPLEX (10-2	7-09)			

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS:

I, the below named Executive Officer/Clerk of the above-entitled court, do hereby certify that I am not a party to the cause herein, and that this date I served Notice of Entry of the above minute order of 11-03-09 upon each party or counsel named below by depositing in the United States mail at the courthouse in Los Angeles, California, one copy of the original entered herein in a separate sealed envelope for each, addressed as shown below with the postage thereon fully prepaid.

Date: 11-03-09

John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk

By: K. HILAIRE

SCOTT COLE & ASSOCIATES, APC Scott Edward Cole, Esq. 1970 Broadway, Ninth Floor Oakland, California 94612

MINUTES ENTERED 10/27/09 COUNTY CLERK

EXHIBIT C

CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED Los Angeles Superior Court 1 ELIZABETH STAGGS WILSON, Bar No. 183160 DOMINIC J. MESSIHA, Bar No. 204544 2 CORINN JACKSON, Bar No. 239275 NOV 05 2009 LITTLER MENDELSON 3 A Professional Corporation John A. Clarke, Recutive Officer/Clerk 2049 Century Park East SHAUNYA WESLEY ., Deputy 4 5th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067.3107 5 Telephone: 310.553.0308 Fax No.: 310.553.5583 6 Attorneys for Defendant PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 10 DONALD SCHWEINSBURG, Case No. BC422721 individually, and on behalf of all others 11 similarly situated, ASSIGNED FOR ALL PURPOSES TO 12 JUDGE CARL J. WEST Plaintiffs, 13 DEFENDANT PARAGON SYSTEMS, v. INC.'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S 14 COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC., dba 15 PARASYS, INC., and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, Trial Date: None Set 16 Complaint Filed: September 28, 2009 Defendants. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

LITTLER MENDELSON A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION 2049 Cantusy Park East 5th Floor Los Angeles, CA B0087 3107 310 553 0308 Defendant Paragon Systems, Inc. ("Defendant" or "Paragon"), by and through its attorneys, hereby answers the unverified Complaint for Damages ("Complaint") of Donald Schweinsburg ("Plaintiff"), named Plaintiff herein, pursuant to section 431.30(b) of the California Code of Civil Procedure as follows:

Defendant denies each and every, all and singular, of the allegations contained in Plaintiff's Complaint, conjunctively and disjunctively, and further denies that Plaintiff has sustained any damages at all and further generally and specifically denies that Plaintiff is entitled to any relief whatsoever.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

Without waiving or excusing the burden of proof of the named Plaintiff and/or the putative class members or admitting that Defendant has any burden of proof, Defendant asserts the following affirmative defenses:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Failure To State Facts Sufficient To Constitute A Cause Of Action

1. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges, that Plaintiff's Complaint and each purported cause of action therein, or some of them, fail to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against Defendant.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Federal Preemption

2. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges, that Plaintiff's Complaint and each purported cause of action therein is preempted by some or all of the following: the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 ("ADA") 49 U.S.C. § 41713(b)(1), the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994 ("FAAAA") 49 U.S.C. § 41713, and federal enclave jurisdiction under Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution.

LITTLER MENDELSON
A Professional Control 2049 Century Park East
5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90067 3167
310 553 none

1 THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE 2 Statute Of Limitations 3 3. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges, that Plaintiff's claims are barred by the applicable statutes of 4 limitations, including, but not limited to, California Code of Civil Procedure sections 338, 340, 343, 5 and California Business and Professions Code section 17208. 6 7 FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE 8 Waiver 9 Defendant is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that further investigation 4. and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges, that Plaintiff's claims are barred by the equitable 10 11 doctrine of waiver. 12 FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE 13 Estoppel 14 5. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges, that Plaintiff's claims are barred by the equitable doctrine of 15 16 estoppel. 17 SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE 18 Laches Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will 19 6. reveal, and on that basis alleges, that Plaintiff's claims are barred by the equitable doctrine of laches. 20 21 SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE 22 **Unclean Hands** Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will 23 7. reveal, and on that basis alleges, that Plaintiff's claims are barred by the equitable doctrine of 24 25 unclean hands. 26 27

LITTLER MENDELSON
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
2049 Century Park East
51h Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90067 3107

28

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

2

3 4

8. reveal, and on that basis alleges, that the Complaint and each cause of action set forth therein are barred by the equitable doctrine of consent.

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TLER MENDELSON

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Consent

Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will

Satisfaction

Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will 9. reveal, and on that basis alleges, that without admitting, and specifically denying, that Defendant owed any duty to Plaintiff and the putative class members, or some of them, any duty or obligation, contractual or otherwise, which Plaintiff and the putative class members claim is owed by Defendant, has been fully performed, satisfied and/or discharged.

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Good Faith

Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will 10. reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each purported causes of action therein, or some of them, are barred because, at all times, Defendant acted in good faith, did not engage in any unfair business practices, or otherwise violate any applicable laws.

ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

On-Duty Meal Period Agreements

Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will 11. reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff and/or the putative class members were not entitled to off-duty meal periods under California law because, at all times relevant, Plaintiff and all members of the putative class executed valid on-duty meal period agreements pursuant to the provisions of the Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders and the Labor Code.

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DS Angeles, CA 20067 3107

TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Outside Scope Of Employment

12. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each purported cause of action therein, or some of them, cannot be maintained against Defendant because if Defendant's employees (including Plaintiff and/or the putative class members) took the actions alleged, such actions were committed outside the course and scope of such employees' employment, were not authorized, adopted or ratified by Defendant, and/or Defendant did not know of nor should they have known of such conduct.

THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

After-Acquired Evidence

13. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that a reasonable opportunity for investigation and discovery may reveal and, on that basis, allege that evidence acquired subsequent to Plaintiff' and the putative class members' filing of the Complaint bars and/or limits the amount of damages Plaintiff and the putative class members can recover on their claims, assuming *arguendo* they are able to establish Defendant's liability.

FOURTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Offset

14. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that the Complaint and each cause of action therein, or some of them, is barred in whole or in part against Defendant because the recovery by Plaintiff and/or the putative class members, if any, must be offset by any benefits and/or other monies they have received or will receive, including overpayments by Defendant, if any.

FIFTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Standing

15. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that the Complaint and each cause of action set forth therein are

barred because Plaintiff lacks standing as a representative of the proposed class and as a representative of the group of allegedly similarly situated individuals he seeks to represent, and do not adequately represent the putative class members or other employees of Defendant.

SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Not Suitable For Class Treatment

16. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's claim and the putative class members and allegedly similarly situated persons they seek to represent are misjoined, as their rights to recover require individual analysis, do not present a predominance of common questions of law or fact, and are unsuited for determination on a class or representative basis; class treatment is neither a superior nor a suitable means of adjudicating these claims.

SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Violation Of Due Process

17. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that the Complaint and each cause of action therein, or some of them, are barred because the certification of a class, as applied to the facts and circumstances of this case, would constitute a denial of Defendant's due process rights, both substantive and procedural, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the Constitution and laws of the State of California.

EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Release Of Claims

18. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that the Complaint and each cause of action set forth therein are barred by applicable settlement agreement(s) and/or other releases of claims executed by Plaintiff and/or other putative class members.

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2049 Century Park East
5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90087 3107
310 553 0308

6.

NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

No Private Right Of Action

19. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's claims under California Labor Code section 200, et seq., and sections 510, and 512 are barred, in whole or in part, because there is no private right of action under such sections.

TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Not Unlawful Under California Business And Professions Code § 17200

20. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each purported causes of action therein, or some of them, are barred because Defendant's business practices were not, and are not, "unlawful" within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code section 17200, et seq.

TWENTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Not Unfair Under California Business And Professions Code § 17200

21. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each purported causes of action therein, or some of them, are barred because Defendant's business practices were not, and are not, "unfair" within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code section 17200, et seq.

TWENTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Not Fraudulent Under California Business And Professions Code § 17200

22. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each purported causes of action therein, or some of them, are barred because Defendant's business practices were not, and are not, "fraudulent" within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code section 17200, et seq.

TWENTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Violation Of Due Process

23. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that the California Business and Professions Code section 17200 et

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seq. is unconstitutionally vague and overbroad and the manner in which Plaintiff and the putative class members claim that said statutes apply to Defendant's business practices and thus constitutes a violation of Defendant's right to due process.

TWENTY-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Violation Of Due Process

24. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that prosecution of this action by Plaintiff and the putative class members under Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq., as applied to the facts and circumstances of this case, would constitute a denial Defendant's substantive and procedural due process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and under the Constitution and laws of the State of California.

TWENTY-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Failure To Mitigate

25. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each purported cause of action therein, or some of them, are barred because Plaintiff and the putative class members, or some of them, have failed to take reasonable steps to mitigate their damages, if any.

TWENTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Adequate Remedy At Law

26. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each cause of action therein, or some of them, are barred because, to the extent that Plaintiff and the putative class members, or some of them, seek to recover equitable relief, Plaintiff and the putative class members are not entitled to such relief because they have an adequate remedy at law.

TWENTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Bona Fide Dispute

27. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each cause of action therein, or some

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5th Floor
09 Annales, CA 20057 3107

of them, are barred because there exists a *bona fide* dispute as to whether further compensation is actually due to Plaintiff and the putative class members and, if so, as to the amount of such further compensation.

TWENTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Good Faith Dispute

28. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's Complaint and each cause of action therein, or some of them, are barred because there exists a *good faith* dispute as to whether further compensation is due to Plaintiff and the putative class members and Defendant can present a defense which will preclude any recovery on the part of Plaintiff or the putative class members.

TWENTY-NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Not Willful Or Intentional

29. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that to the extent that Plaintiff and the putative class members seek to recover waiting time and other statutory penalties, Plaintiff and the putative class members have failed to state a claim for such penalties because even assuming, *arguendo*, that Plaintiff and the putative class members are entitled to additional compensation, Defendant has not willfully or intentionally failed to pay any such additional compensation to Plaintiff and the putative class members and they never made a demand for such additional compensation.

THIRTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Additional Affirmative Defenses

30. Defendant is informed and believes that further investigation and discovery will reveal, and on that basis alleges that it does not presently know all facts respecting the conduct of Plaintiffs and the putative class members sufficient to state all affirmative defenses at this time. Defendant reserves the right to amend this Answer should it later discovery facts demonstrating the existence of additional affirmative defenses.

1 PRAYER FOR RELIEF 2 WHEREFORE, Defendant prays for relief as follows: That Plaintiff and the putative class members take nothing and that the 3 1. Complaint be dismissed in its entirety with prejudice; 4 5 That judgment be entered in Defendant's favor; 2. That Defendant be awarded its attorneys' fees and costs of suit herein; and 6 3. 7 4. That Defendant be awarded such other, further relief as the Court deems just 8 and proper. 9 10 Dated: November 4, 2009 11 12 IXABETH STAGGS WILSON 13 DOMINIC J. MESSIHA CORINN JACKSON 14 LITTLER MENDELSON A Professional Corporation 15 Attorneys for Defendant PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC 16 17 Firmwide:92662920.2 050542.1012 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
2049 Caniluty Park East
5th Filor
Los Angeles, CA 90087 3107

1	PROOF OF SERVICE
2	
3	I am a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 2049 Century Park East, 5th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90067.3107. On November 4, 2009, I served the within document(s):
5	DEFENDANT PARAGON SYSTEMS, INC.'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
6	by facsimile transmission at or about on that date. This document
7	of Court Rule 2003(3), telephone number 310.553.5583. The transmission was
8	reported as complete and without error. A copy of the transmission report, properly issued by the transmitting machine, is attached. The names and facsimile numbers of the person(s) served are as set forth below.
10	
11	by placing a true copy of the document(s) listed above for collection and mailing following the firm's ordinary business practice in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid for deposit in the United States mail at Los Angeles,
12	California addressed as set forth below.
13	by depositing a true copy of the same enclosed in a sealed envelope, with delivery
14	fees provided for, in an overnight delivery service pick up box or office designated for overnight delivery, and addressed as set forth below.
15	by personally delivering a copy of the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below.
16	
17	Scott Edward Cole, Esq. Kevin R. Allen, Esq.
18	Scott Cole & Associates, APC 1970 Broadway, Ninth Floor
19	Oakland, CA 94612
20	Phone: (510) 891-9800 - Fax: (510) 891-7030 Attorneys for Plaintiff and Plaintiff Class
21	I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection t
22	I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing and for shipping via overnight delivery service. Under that practice it would be denosited with the U.S. Postel Service or if any processing the control of th
23	would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service or if an overnight delivery service shipment, deposited in an overnight delivery service pick-up box or office on the same day with postage or fees thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business.
24	
25	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct. Executed on November 4, 2009, at Los Angeles, California.
26	
27	
28	Gilleen Reid-Rose
LITTLER MENDELSON A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION 2049 Geniusy Park East	Firmwide:92563295.1 050542.1012
51h Floor Los Angeles, CA 90087 3107 310 553 0308	PROOF OF SERVICE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

			CIVIL COVE	R SHEET				
I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself []) Donald Schweinsburg				DEFENDANTS Paragon Systems, I	nc.			
(Place an I U.S. Government Plaintiff 3 Federal Question (U.S.				Attorneys (If Known) Elizabeth Staggs W No. 204544) Littler Mendelson F Fifth Floor Los Angeles, CA 90 (310) 553-0308 (tel HIP OF PRINCIPAL) in one box for plaintiff	PC, 2049 0067 ephone) PARTIES and one fo	Century Park Ea	s Only	riha (Bar
2 U.S. Government Defendan	Government Not a Party t		Citizen of This S			of Business in th	is State Principal Place]4
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one 1 Original 2 Remove State Company State C	ed from 3 Remanded from Appellate Court Appellate Court AINT: JURY DEMAND: YE Ye No	R s 🔲 N	eopened lo (Check 'Yes' on	ONEY DEMANDED	laint.) IN COMI	Disi Liti PLAINT: S	trict Judge gation Magist	from trate Judge
28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441 VII. NATURE OF SUIT (PIRCE				THE STATE STATE OF CASE		- Cho juristichonal su	actics unless divers	
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400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. 460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 810 Selective Service 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Act 892 Economic Stabilization Act 893 Environmental Matters 894 Energy Allocation Act 895 Freedom of Info. Act 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of ☐ Overpayment & ☐ Enforcement of ☐ Judgment ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted ☐ Student Loan (Excl. ☐ Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of ☐ Overpayment of ☐ Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product ☐ Liability ☐ 196 Franchise ☐ REAL PROPERTY ☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability ☐ 290 All Other Real Property	311 311 320 330 340 350 360 362 363 363 365 365	SONAL INJURY. O Airplane Airplane Product Liability O Assault, Libel & Slander O Fed. Employers' Liability O Marine Marine Product Liability O Motor Vehicle Motor Vehicle Product Liability Other Personal Injury Product Liability Other Personal Injury Product Liability Asbestos Persona Injury Product Liability MIGRATION O Naturalization Application Habeas Corpus Alien Detainee Other Immigratio Actions	PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Len. 380 Other Person Property Dan Product Liab BANKRUPTCY 22 Appeal 28 US 158 423 Withdrawal 2 USC 157 CIVIL RIGHTS 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/Acc mmodations 444 Welfare 445 American win Disabilities - Employment 446 American win Disabilities - Other 440 Other Civil Rights	ding all all anage	PETITIONS 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus 530 General 535 Death Penalty 540 Mandamus/ Other 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition FORFEITURE/ PENALTY 510 Agriculture 520 Other Food & Drug 525 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 530 Liquor Laws 540 R.R.& Truck 550 Airline Regs 560 Occupational Safety /Health 590 Other	☐ 710 Fair Labor Act Act ☐ 720 Labor/Mg Relations 730 Labor/Mg Reporting Disclosure ☐ 740 Railway L ☐ 790 Other Lab Litigation ☐ 791 Empl. Ret Security A ☐ 820 Copyrighte ☐ 820 Copyrighte ☐ 830 Patent ☐ 840 Trademark ☐ 862 Black Lun ☐ 863 DIWC/DIV 405(g)) ☐ 864 SSID Title ☐ 865 RSI (405(g) ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S or Defended ☐ 871 IRS-Third USC 7609	mt. mt. abor Act or inc. Act UGHTS g (923) WW XVI s)) XSUITS D Plaintiff ant) Party 26
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CV-71 (05/08)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTIC		s this action been pr	eviously filed in this court an	nd dismissed, remanded or closed? 🖾 No 🗔 Yes			
	VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have any cases been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case? No Yes If yes, list case number(s):						
		-	se and the present case:				
(Check all boxes ti	□ B.	Call for determinat	ion of the same or substantial	ons, happenings, or events; or Ily related or similar questions of law and fact; or			
	□ D.	Involve the same p	vould entail substantial duplic atent, trademark or copyright	cation of labor if heard by different judges; or it, <u>and</u> one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.			
IX. VENUE: (Wh	en completing the	following informat	ion, use an additional sheet if	f necessary.)			
(a) List the Coun	ty in this District;	California County of	outside of this District; State	if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. this box is checked, go to item (b).			
County in this Dis			oyuus is a manea plantini. Il	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country			
Orange County	′						
(b) List the Coun Check here if	ty in this District; the government, i	California County of its agencies or emplo	outside of this District; State oyees is a named defendant.	if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. If this box is checked, go to item (c).			
County in this Dis	trict:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country			
				Virginia and Georgia			
(c) List the Coun	y in this District; condemnation c	California County of ases, use the locati	outside of this District; State on of the tract of land invol	if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose. ved.			
County in this Dis	rict:*	 		California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country			
Los Angeles							
* Los Angeles, Ora Note: In land conde	inge, San Bernar mnation cases, us	dino, Riverside, V	entura, Santa Barbara, or S e tract of land involved	San Luis Obispo Counties			
X. SIGNATURE O	F ATTORNEY (Date November 5, 2009			
			izabeth Staggs Wilson				
or other papers	as required by lay	w. This form, approx	red by the Judicial Conference	nation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings e of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3 -1 is not filed king the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)			
Key to Statistical co	des relating to So	cial Security Cases:	:				
Natu	re of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	f Cause of Action			
861	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))						
862		BL	All claims for "Black Lung (30 U.S.C. 923)	g" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969.			
863		DIWC	All claims filed by insured amended; plus all claims fi	workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as iled for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))			
863		DIWW	All claims filed for widows Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C	s or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security C. 405(g))			
864		SSID	All claims for supplementa Act, as amended.	al security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security			
865		RSI	U.S.C. (g))	old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42			
CV-71 (05/08)			CIVIL	COVER SHEET Page 2 of 2			

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Philip S. Gutierrez and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Jacqueline Chooljian.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

CV09- 8139 PSG (JCx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

Α	.ll discovery related motions	shou	ıld be noticed on the calendar	of the	e Magistrate Judge
=	=======================================	=======================================	=========	==	:
			NOTICE TO COUNSEL		
	py of this notice must be served w a copy of this notice must be ser		e summons and complaint on all def n all plaintiffs).	endar	nts (if a removal action is
Sub	sequent documents must be filed	at the	following location:		
[X]	Western Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8 Los Angeles, CA 90012	L	Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516		Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.